

KING SUGAR IN HAWAII

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Sugar is King. To Hawaii he is a most indulgent monarch, for he has brought this little group of islands to a point where it is the greatest exporting country of its population on earth. This year the Hawaii sugar crop will sell between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. The price is high on account of a great shortage in Cuba, Java and elsewhere. The crop here is larger than ever before. Last year it was 440,017 tons. This year it is estimated at from 450,000 to 500,000 tons.

Hawaii has been growing sugar for nearly a century. By 1875 the production had increased until the annual crop was 12,500 tons. Then something happened. The United States made a reciprocity treaty with the kingdom of Hawaii and the sugar from the islands was admitted to America free of duty. Immediately the sugar business began to take on new life, although the crop returns did not show an enormous increase for some time. Sugar cane cannot be grown over night. Each crop takes two years in Hawaii. Even the year period was not the beginning of the greater day, for all great businesses must grow. Modern methods of agriculture have brought the Hawaiian fields to their present productivity, but it was the abolition of the duty on sugar entering the United States that made this development possible.

Twenty years after that treaty went into effect Hawaii became frightened. The United States might abrogate as it had the right to do upon one nation's notice. Hawaii was clamoring for annexation. The war with Spain came up. Hawaii's great strategic value was impressed upon Congress, and an annexation came. Free sugar was made a fixture by that act, for Hawaii was annexed and made a part and parcel of the United States before the "insular question," to which the Constitution does not follow the flag, was invented. The treaty of 1875 was made before there was any beet sugar interests in the United States, or it would never have been made at all. If the American beet-sugar industry had been as great in 1875 as it is now, Hawaiian annexation probably would have been refused.

Hawaii, having benefited by these things, is now a unit in opposing the extension of like assistance to the Philippines. The worst nightmare that can come to a Hawaiian planter is the dream of a Cuban annexation. Hawaii has the backing of the powerful beet-sugar interests in this, and the beet-sugar people have the backing of the "stand-pat" party on principle, its danger is remote. It is interesting to take a retrospective glance at the industrial history of Hawaii to show what King Sugar, with an American free market, has done in just twenty-five years ago. A pamphlet was published in Honolulu reviewing the sugar industry of the islands. Maps of the various islands were given with the plantations marked on them in red. Tables showed how much land was planted in sugar cane and how much more there was available for that purpose. At that time, 1882, there were 75,000 acres of cane, and the estimate

of the "maximum possible" acreage was 72,500. As a matter of fact, the present acreage is 213,400, or nearly three times the "maximum possible" of twenty-five years ago. The same authority said that on the island of Oahu, where Honolulu is situated, the acreage was 3000 and that its maximum extension would be 3500. The sugar acreage of Oahu now is 36,532.

The statistician of 1882 was honest and painstaking, and his estimates of the maximum possible extension of the industry were not made by guess, but by careful surveys. But he did not, and could not, take into consideration the present methods of irrigation and steam cultivation.

The irrigation plants now in use on Hawaiian sugar plantations cost over \$14,000,000. As there are only fifty plantations of considerable size, this indicates a great expenditure for individual planters; in fact, only twenty-six plantations have irrigation systems at all, the others depending on rainfall. Six plantations have plants which cost over a million dollars each. A good rain that will fill the reservoirs means a saving of a thousand dollars a day for pumping on more than one plantation.

This kind of agriculture requires capital. The sugar plantations of Hawaii have a combined capitalization of something over \$70,000,000. The ownership of this is divided between about 7000 shareholders. The control of the sugar industry is centered in the hands of half a dozen big companies in Honolulu, sugar factors. These companies act as agents for the plantations, and they are not prohibited from owning shares in plantation stock, not by any means. There are fourteen sugar agents on the list, but there are six big ones. These big companies grew out of small stores established many years ago in the days when nobody dreamed of doing business by the millions.

The small sugar planters of the old days had to have supplies for their places. They obtained them from a Honolulu trading store. When the crop was made they sold their sugar to the same store, or employed the store to act as agent for its sale. As the sugar business grew from a small matter of trading to the proportions of a mighty industry, the factors grew with it. But the old ways are strong, and these old institutions can today sell you anything from a million-dollar steamship to a box of carpet tacks. They are still supply stores of the general type, waxed great and rich.

As half a dozen firms and a dozen or so men control the sugar business, they control the business of Hawaii. They are King Sugar's ministers. Up to this time not one of them has been charged with disloyalty to his monarch. They are faithful servants. It was inevitable, of course, that the concentration of this economic power into a few hands would cause strife. There have been sharp contests; there are now murmurings and bickerings.

It is said that a total stranger can buy machinery or other supplies from a sugar agent much cheaper than one A. muckraker would undoubtedly find some molasses on the lines of his implement if he trailed it over Hawaii. On the other hand, the prosperity of the islands and everybody in them has been made by sugar, is supported by sugar, and without sugar would perish miserably. The sugar barons have brought a great curse upon their land by the importation of an excess of Oriental labor, perhaps, but whatever blessings the country has they also brought.

Politics in Hawaii is not ideally free from corruption. It wasn't in the old days of the monarchy, and it isn't now. But it is to be doubted if any State in the Union has laws which throw as much light into the inside workings of corporations as do the laws of Hawaii. This is in spite of the fact that a dozen laws of the country are not meant that these laws are Utopian, or that they accomplish great results. It is merely the wonder that such publicity laws are on the statute books.

The sugar barons apparently have not been put to the necessity of studying politics. They had a bill in the legislature two years ago to enable them to bring in some Portuguese and Spanish immigrants, badly needed to relieve the labor situation. They didn't mention it to their leader in the senate and it went to the table. If he had known it, it could have been passed without a word. As it was, it required hard work to pull it through. On the whole, the sugar barons seem not to be such bad barons after all. The community knows that they have built its prosperity and, in a measure, the community is grateful.

These things may change. Some of the sugar barons are placing obstacles in the way of homesteading and other efforts toward Americanization, fearing the effect upon their system of labor. This attitude is antagonistic to the moving spirit of the territory, and when the clash comes it will be the sugar barons' heads that are cracked. Some of the sugar barons, especially the British and Germans, still believe, or affect to believe, that the United States will again open the doors to Asiatic immigration so far as Hawaii is concerned. The majority of the American planters look toward the south of Europe for help.

The sugar planters have problems, of course, but in Hawaii their outlook is rosy. Just now they are gloving in the biggest crop of their history and a top-notch price. Even if the dreaded thing happens and Philippine sugar, or even Cuban sugar, is admitted into the United States without duty, the sugar planters may find consolation in the rapidly increasing consumption of sugar. Thirty-five years ago the sugar crop of the world was two or three million tons each year, over half of which was made from cane. It did not reach four million tons until 1883, when for the first time the beet sugar production was a little the larger half. The crop reached the ten-million-ton mark in 1902, six of which was from beets and four from cane.

The last annual statistics reported a world's crop of over twelve million tons, seven from beets and five from cane. The increase of consumption of sugar in the United States, as might be expected, has been startlingly rapid, having tripled in a quarter of a century. This growth continues all over the world, and the sugar producers are called upon to do their utmost. So far as Hawaii is concerned, it is believed that practically all the available sugar land is now under cultivation. But such predictions are uncertain, as witness the "maximum possible" estimate of twenty-five years ago. In the meantime, King Sugar smiles on the United States that does not know the meaning of industrial adversity in the good year 1908. (Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Tomorrow—Labor Conditions in Hawaii.

Salt Lake Statistics

Births.
John W. Walton, 734 Second East, girl.
J. W. Bond, Jr., 1400 Eleventh East, girl.
Chris Gjording, 666 South Sixth West, boy.
B. Brinton, 748 West First South.
Charles Martin, 23 Apple street, girl.
Ross Rizzuto, 11 Fuller avenue, girl.
Gustave S. Peterson, 238 West Third South, girl.
Clarence Flandro, 265 G street, boy.
Charles B. Swan, 210 Canyon road, boy.

Deaths.
Mary E. Loftis, 1 Burns's court, phthisis, aged 25.
Louis James Ruleigh, 378 Curtis street, infant, aged 22 days.
William Ryan, Mercur, acute alcoholism, aged 23.
James Storey, 1123 West Fourth North, gunshot wound, accidental, aged 43.
Rosa Hansen, rear 49 Canyon road, typhoid fever, aged 21.
Mary Rees Harries, Tenth South and Twenty-first East, nephritis, aged 63.

Marriage Licenses.
John L. Ferguson of Helper and Flora Boynton of Denver.
Richard C. Verran of Salt Lake and Elizabeth T. Busee of Republic, Mich.
Russell L. Penny of New York and Hazel L. Crosson of Lima, O.
Edgar O. Schmiedlin and Helen Gremmel of Salt Lake.
Albert Rudy and Marie Bauehl of Salt Lake.
Caleb Jones of Salt Lake and Lena M. Jamison of St. Anthony, Ida.
Charles L. Fisher and Emily L. Covington of Ogden.

Real Estate Transfers.
E. B. Yeomans to Alonzo Smith, part lot 5, block 11, plat B, \$1,650.
Lewis B. Moore to Arthur J. Liddle, part lot 8, block 20, plat A, \$1,800.
Hannah Gregory to S. P. Anderson, part lot 4, block 36, plat A, \$1,250.
R. W. Brown to Charles N. Dwyer, lot 2, etc., block 2, 12 H. Rockwell's, \$3,400.
Charles Fell to Mary A. Grover, lot 27, Winchester sub., \$250.
D. C. Kimball et al. to W. B. Richards, Jr., lot 4, etc., block 2, \$350.
Hugh A. Williams to Ellen K. Williams, lot 2, etc., block 2, Park boulevard, \$230.
George J. Dent to Annie L. Bayless, part lot 4, block 72, plat D, \$1,800.
William J. Tullison to A. C. Nielsen, land section 13, township 2 south, range 1 west, \$1,500.
Frank B. Stephens to James Langston, part lot 7, block 23, plat B, \$5,000.
William Fullerton to James Langton, part lot 7, block 53, plat B, \$5,000.
Susie A. Langton to Robert B. Parton, part lot 8, block 20, plat B, \$1.

After the grip, or other serious illness, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take to restore the appetite and strength.

WILD EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY RUNAWAY IN PARADE

CLEVELAND, O., May 11.—Eight horses attached to a large circus wagon with a hippopotamus in it, became frightened during a parade today and ran away, dashing down Scranton road hill at terrific speed.

The crowd scattered in terror as the great wagon careered back and forth across the street, threatening to upset any moment, while the hippopotamus cried loudly in fright, adding to the confusion.

CHEAP EXCURSION EAST

For particulars apply C. A. Walker, General Agent, Chicago & Northwestern Ry., 38 West 2nd South.

FIND SKELETONS OF MEN WHO WERE LIKELY SLAIN

RHYOLITE, Nev., May 11.—Robert Lockhart, a mining man of Rhyolite just in from Death Valley, reports having visited at Mesquite Springs the camp of Walter Scott, who told him about the discovery of the remains of two men fifteen miles northeast of the camp. There was nothing by which the men could be identified, excepting on the shirt of one was worked the initials J. W. S. The bodies were badly torn by coyotes or other wild animals and the men had probably been dead for several months. In the vicinity were the skeletons of two burros and one sorrel horse, and there was also a 30-30 Winchester nearby. It is the opinion of Mr. Scott that the men were murdered and the horses killed. There is water in the neighborhood and grazing for the horses, and they, at least, could have existed.

Quenches Thirst
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and a wholesome tonic—superior to lemonade.

REPUDIATES CONFESSION OF WRECKING TRAIN

BUTTE, Mont., May 11.—Patrick Gordon, charged with an attempt to wreck an Oregon Short Line train near Silver Bow on the night of February 19, by placing an obstruction on the rails, was before Judge Donlan today for arraignment. He will plead Saturday.
Louis Ferris, who is held for the Burlington outrage in which three men were killed, was also in court today and was to have been arraigned upon a charge of wrecking charge, but he was without counsel and was given until tomorrow to get a lawyer. Ferris today completely repudiated his confession, which, he says, was forced upon him by James Reynolds, formerly chief of police of Butte, and others, after he had been given the "third degree." Ferris says he was promised pardon and a fine position if he would confess and was told that the lawless charges against him would be dropped.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN CASE OF CONTEMPT

HELENA, May 11.—The Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of the District court of Silver Bow county for imposing a \$200 fine against one Webb and directing his confinement in jail for five days, for contempt of court for the alleged "approaching" of a jury in a case in which he was a litigant. The importance of the decision lies in the fact that while the jury only prospective in the trial, being a panelman, the contempt remains. This is a distinct reversal of a decision last week in a similar case by Judge Donlan.

CHARGED WITH OPENING MINISTER'S LOVE LETTERS

CHICAGO, May 11.—Mrs. Annie B. Whitmore, postmistress at Gray's Lake, Ind., was arraigned today before a Federal court commissioner on the charge of opening letters between the Rev. Charles E. Haveron of Gray's Lake and Mrs. Mary S. Calvin of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Haveron alleged that the postmistress has been prying into his love affairs and circulating gossip concerning them. Mrs. Whitmore, who asserts her innocence, asked for a continuance, and it was granted.

Our \$4,500 automobile
May 29th—
Only 18 days

Walker's
CORNER 3rd SO. AND MAIN
Phones: Independent—227; Bell—EXCHANGE 22
Call all departments

16 more days to make \$1.00 cash purchases

Our fourth annual

Mid-May Sale

All this week.

Every department contributes.

Monday--a whirlwind of strenuous shopping at the great store.

If you have read our Sunday ad--read it again. Every time you read it you'll discover something new. It's a two-pager of wonders.

FIVE DAYS LEFT.

COME EVERY DAY

The Largest Exclusive Piano and Talking Machine House in the West is Now Located at 75 and 77 West Second South Street.

Those who are entitled to a Framed Art Picture on our recent Rebus Contest may secure the same TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, MAY 12th and 13th, by calling for same.

VICTORS \$10.00 UPWARD, RECORDS 35c AND UP. \$1.00 CASH, \$1.00 PER WEEK BUYS A VICTOR.

Our stock of Pianos is now complete. Elegant new Piano \$250.00 and upward. Used Pianos \$50.00 upward. PURCHASEABLE ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

CARSTENSEN & ANSON CO.

75-77 WEST SECOND SOUTH STREET

Mexican Mustang Liniment

The Greatest Remedy for the Sorest Needs.

RANCHMEN, DAIRYMEN and POULTRYMEN

MECHANICS, LUMBERMEN and FARMERS

need it for Galls, Barbed Wire Cuts, Bruises, Strains, Scratches, Sweeney, Spavins, Harness Sores and lameness in Horses and Cattle. Sore Teats and Caked Udder in Cows quickly relieved and cured. Screw Worm and Foot Rot in Sheep cured or prevented. Roup, Gapes or Frozen Combs in Poultry promptly checked and cured. Mexican Mustang Liniment is the ever ready veterinary, and sixty years' service has proved its great value.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

need it for the daily hurts that are sure to come with an active life. Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Crushed Hands or Feet rendered painless and promptly healed. Its antiseptic qualities make it a necessity in all cases of wounds or open sores. Mexican Mustang Liniment will save most of your doctor's bills. Used as a poultice for Sore Throat or Cold in the chest it gives quick relief. Try it for Frostbites, Chills and Rheumatism.

25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

Don't weep over the spots on your new spring suit. Just send it to the Regal Cleaning & Dyeing Co. The main office, First South and State.

DRINK
IDAN-HA
NATURAL LITHIA WATER.
"Makes Everything Good."
F. J. Kiesel & Co., Ogden.
Rieger & Lindley, Salt Lake.
Distributors.

Columbia Phonograph Co. (General)
327-329 So. Main St.
Graphophones, Records and Supplies.
Bell, 3995. Ind., 1613.
Only Exclusive Talking Machine House in State.

BUY IN
Westminster Heights
THE MODEL SUBDIVISION
On the East Bench

THAT GOOD COAL
BAMBERGER,
161 Meighn St.

YOUNG WOMEN



Young women are often great sufferers for want of proper advice just the right time.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., has ways issued to young girls a special invitation to write to her about their sickness. She is a mother, and fully understands.

In nine chances out of ten you will be just the same as those of young ladies whose letters follow.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND what you need to restore health. Miss Abby F. Barrows, of Nelsonville, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"When I wrote to you I was very nervous, had dull headaches, backache, and was very irregular. Doctors did me no good. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and your advice made me regular, well and strong. I am now in better health than ever before."

Miss Elsie L. Hook, of Chelsea, Mass., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I am only sixteen years old, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and your advice have cured me of headache, periodic pains, and a nervous, irritable condition after every-thing else had failed."

ACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. It has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulcers, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bear-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, nervousness, prostration, and all the ills of woman.